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APPLICATION NO.	FILING DATE	FIRST NAMED INVENTOR	ATTORNEY DOCKET NO.	CONFIRMATION NO.
10/645,058	08/21/2003	Hideyuki Katayama	P/29-1640	6552
2352	7590	12/17/2004	EXAMINER	
OSTROLENK FABER GERB & SOFFEN 1180 AVENUE OF THE AMERICAS NEW YORK, NY 100368403			BETZ, BLAKE E	
			ART UNIT	PAPER NUMBER
			2672	

DATE MAILED: 12/17/2004

Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

Office Action Summary	Application No.		Applicant(s)	
	10/645,058		KATAYAMA, HIDEYUKI	
	Examiner		Art Unit	
	Blake E. Betz		2672	

-- The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address --

Period for Reply

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE 3 MONTH(S) FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.

- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- If the period for reply specified above is less than thirty (30) days, a reply within the statutory minimum of thirty (30) days will be considered timely.
- If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133). Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

Status

- 1) ☐ Responsive to communication(s) filed on ____.
- 2a) ☐ This action is **FINAL**. 2b) ☒ This action is non-final.
- 3) ☐ Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.

Disposition of Claims

- 4) ☒ Claim(s) 1-18 is/are pending in the application.
- 4a) Of the above claim(s) ____ is/are withdrawn from consideration.
- 5) ☐ Claim(s) ____ is/are allowed.
- 6) ☒ Claim(s) 1-18 is/are rejected.
- 7) ☐ Claim(s) ____ is/are objected to.
- 8) ☐ Claim(s) ____ are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.

Application Papers

- 9) ☐ The specification is objected to by the Examiner.
- 10) ☐ The drawing(s) filed on ____ is/are: a) ☐ accepted or b) ☐ objected to by the Examiner.
Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).
Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correction is required if the drawing(s) is objected to. See 37 CFR 1.121(d).
- 11) ☐ The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner. Note the attached Office Action or form PTO-152.

Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119

- 12) ☐ Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).
- a) ☐ All b) ☐ Some * c) ☐ None of:
1. ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.
 2. ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. ____.
 3. ☐ Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).

* See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.

Attachment(s)

- | | |
|--|---|
| 1) <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Notice of References Cited (PTO-892) | 4) <input type="checkbox"/> Interview Summary (PTO-413)
Paper No(s)/Mail Date. ____. |
| 2) <input type="checkbox"/> Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948) | 5) <input type="checkbox"/> Notice of Informal Patent Application (PTO-152) |
| 3) <input type="checkbox"/> Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO-1449 or PTO/SB/08)
Paper No(s)/Mail Date ____. | 6) <input type="checkbox"/> Other: ____. |

DETAILED ACTION

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103

The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

(a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negated by the manner in which the invention was made.

Claims 1 – 4, 8, and 10 – 16 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over U.S. Patent No. 6,411,315 to Young in view of U.S. Patent No. 4,706,078 to Kimura.

The invention of Young discloses a portable terminal equipment having input means for inputting a character, a display, and functions for creating and displaying documents as described in claims 1 – 4, 8, and 10 – 16. As stated in column 5, lines 44 – 48, the equipment may also be provided with a network interface to provide networking capabilities to a local area network or wide area network. Thus, the capability of sending and receiving a message document for display is available to the terminal. Shown in figure 5, Young teaches of a scaled image, element 33, which is a representational, scaled image of the recording medium for which the characters are displayed; thus providing a preview means for displaying the message document. Column 11, lines 22 – 32, teaches of formatting the scaled image according to the height, width, and margins of the document layout. Lines 32 – 33 further state, "In one embodiment, CPU 10 prompts the user to enter these values." Thus, the document message may be previewed in the scaled image in the format on terminal equipment to

which the document is sent. Young teaches of the portable terminal equipment according to claim 1, wherein a predetermined part of the previewed message is displayed in the original form. Figure 8, element 30, displays a portion of the scaled image, element 33. This area is predetermined depending on the dimensions of the original document. Column 2, lines 28 – 35, states, “Another aspect of the present invention involves a system for providing a scalable edit window in which keyed-in characters may be previewed, the edit window having a width adjustable in accordance with a width of paper on which the characters will be printed. A scalable edit window is displayed in accordance with a stored window width, and at least one keyed-in character is displayed in the edit window.” Lines 39 – 41 further state that the dimensions may be manually entered by the user. Thus, Young discloses displaying a predetermined part of a previewed message in the original character form. Additionally, lines 10 – 14 state, “The scalable edit window is sized to display a single line of text, and the keyed-in character is displayed in the scalable edit window in a size and font type representative of the corresponding character to be printed.” Figure 5 shows the edit window, element 30, containing the line from the scale image as indicated by element 45. Column 8, lines 35 – 37, states, “A highlighted area 45 superimposed on the editable zone 44 represents the position on the recording medium that window 30 corresponds to.” Thus, Young teaches of a predetermined part of a document to be previewed as including the beginning part of a line, in addition to the rest of the line.

Young, however, does not teach of replacing each character in the character string with one or a plurality of dots. Kimura teaches of a process for displaying the

layout of text in a text preparing apparatus in which characters are converted into plural display elements in compressed form to save space on a display during layout. Figure 3 shows the predetermined format to display characters in a layout with the characters being replaced by a plurality of dots in a cluster. It would have been obvious to one having ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to further modify the scaled image display of Young so that the characters in the previewed document are replaced by a plurality of dots formed in a cluster according to a predetermined format. One would have been motivated to make such a modification to the invention of Young so as to save space on the scaled image display. Additionally, as stated in column 3, lines 20 – 25, “Therefore, easy and secure correlation between the prepared text and the original draft is provided so that, the operator may grasp the status of the prepared text from the use of such layout display elements. Text preparation work may accordingly be done in a significantly easier and more efficient manner.” Young also does not teach the method previewing incoming messages or documents comprising a step of selecting a preview function. Kimura teaches of previewing text layout comprising a step of selecting a preview function in response to an actuation of a key. Column 2, lines 62 – 65, states, “Then, in response to the actuation of a key in the input device 2 for instructing text layout display, the codes of the characters etc. in the prepared text are taken out from the main memory 5 in a step S-1.” It would have been obvious to one having ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to further modify invention of Young so that the previewing of the document comprised a step of selecting a preview function. One would have been motivated to make such a

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modification to the invention of Young so that a user would have the opportunity to have a preview of a document displayed or not displayed, therefore taking up less space in the display area.

Claim 5 is rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Young in view of Kimura as applied to claim 1 above, and further in view of U.S. Patent No. 4,661,000 to Shinbori.

Young in view of Kimura comprises the portable terminal equipment of claim 5 except wherein the equipment further comprises setting means setting the number of characters per line; and wherein said preview control means previews said character string according to the setting set by said setting means. Shinbori teaches of a layout display device comprised of an LCD with a limited capacity for character display. The invention of Shinbori includes a mode switch for setting a maximum number of characters for one line. Column 1, lines 63 – 68, and Column 2, lines 1 – 19, describe the embodiment of the invention. Column 1, lines 66 – 68, states, "...layout display means having a plurality of fixed display segments arranged in a given manner; means for setting one of a maximum character number a maximum line number..." Thus, Shinbori contains a setting means for setting the number of characters per line in the LCD display. It would have been obvious to one having ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to further modify the invention of Young in view of Kimura so that the preview control contained a setting means for setting number of characters displayed per line. One would have been motivated to make such a modification to the invention of Young in view of Kimura so that a user may be able to further modify the

scaled image layout to a format that is either more easily read, more aesthetically pleasing to a viewer, or is capable of including the largest amount of textual data on the display. Additionally, allowing a wide range of document layout adjustability further utilizes the display capabilities of the device.

Claim 6 is rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Young in view of Kimura as applied to claim 1 above, and further in view of U.S. Patent No. 6,684,088 to Halahmi.

Young in view of Kimura comprises the portable terminal equipment of claim 6 except wherein when the character inputted exceeds a predetermined number of characters, a carriage return and line feed code before the character exceeding the predetermined number of characters; and wherein said preview control means previews said character string inputted by said input means according to said carriage return and line feed code. Halahmi discloses a method for displaying messages on low bandwidth devices. Column 12, lines 32 – 43, describes receiving parsed data from a message and mapping the data to a predetermined template. Characters are displayed on the template by filling each line of the template with characters until the line is full, then adding a line break symbol to indicate that the end of the line has been reached. "The template is able to receive each character and/or image to be displayed, and to place the character and/or image within the display screen. For example, characters are received for each line until the line has been filled. At that point, preferably a line break symbol is added, such as a line break element for example, in order to indicate that the end of the line has been reached." Thus, by adding a line break to the stream of

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incoming characters once a line has been filled in a predetermined template, the teachings of Halahmi is analogous to adding a carriage return and a line feed code before the character exceeding the predetermined number of characters. It would have been obvious to one having ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to further modify the invention of Young in view of Kimura so that upon exceeding a predetermined number of characters in a line while previewing a document in the scaled image, a line break symbol is added in the stream of characters before the character exceeding the predetermined number of characters. One would have been motivated to make such a modification to the invention of Young in view of Kimura so that the characters previewed in the scale image display do not run outside the viewable area and remain within the preview display.

Claim 9 is rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Young in view of Kimura as applied to claim 1 above, and further in view of U.S. Patent No. 6,684,088 to Halahmi.

Young in view of Kimura comprises the portable terminal equipment of claim 9 except wherein said predetermined part, according to claim 8, is a part including the left end of the previewed message. Halahmi includes a method for dividing an e-mail message into portions if the message is too large to be displayed at once. Halahmi further states that the user may then select any portions of the message for being displayed. Column 4, lines 55 – 60, reads, "More preferably, if the e-mail message is too large to be displayed at once on the display device, then the e-mail message is divided into portions, most preferably after being converted to the suitable format. The

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user may then optionally select any portion for being displayed." Therefore, since a user is given the option of selecting any portion of the divided message to be displayed, Halahmi includes the option for the user to select a part including the left end of the message for preview. It would have been obvious to one having ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to further modify the invention of Young in view of Kimura so that the predetermined part of a previewed message to be displayed is a part including the left end of the message. One would have been motivated to make such a modification to the invention of Kimura in view of Kimura so that the user would have the option to view whichever part of the message they deem the content is important. Additionally, by allowing the user to view the predetermined left end of the message, the preview enables the user to view the beginning of the first line of the message in addition to the beginnings of the rest of the lines within the viewable area.

Claim 7 is rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Young in view of Kimura and Halahmi as applied to claim 6 above, and further in view of U.S. Patent No. 4,661,000 to Shinbori.

Young in view of Kimura comprises the portable terminal equipment of claim 7 except wherein the equipment further comprises setting means setting the number of characters per line. Shinbori teaches of a layout display device comprised of an LCD with a limited capacity for character display. The invention of Shinbori includes a mode switch for setting a maximum number of characters for one line. Column 1, lines 63 – 68, and Column 2, lines 1 – 19, describe the embodiment of the invention. Column 1, lines 66 – 68, states, "...layout display means having a plurality of fixed display

segments arranged in a given manner; means for setting one of a maximum character number a maximum line number..." Thus, Shinbori contains a setting means for setting the number of characters per line in the LCD display. It would have been obvious to one having ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to further modify the invention of Young in view of Kimura so that the preview control contained a setting means for setting number of characters displayed per line. One would have been motivated to make such a modification to the invention of Young in view of Kimura so that a user may be able to further modify the scaled image layout to a format that is either more easily read, more aesthetically pleasing to a viewer, or is capable of including the largest amount of textual data on the display. Additionally, allowing a wide range of document layout adjustability further utilizes the display capabilities of the device.

Claims 17 and 18 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Young in view of Kimura as applied to claim 12 above, and further in view of U.S. Patent No. 6,684,088 to Halahmi.

Young in view of Kimura comprises the portable terminal equipment of claim 17 except wherein said each character in said character string is replaced with a dot or dots by starting a new line according to a predetermined number of characters per line. Halahmi discloses a method for displaying messages on low bandwidth devices. Column 12, lines 32 – 43, describes receiving parsed data from a message and mapping the data to a predetermined template. Characters are displayed on the template by filling each line of the template with characters until the line is full, then

adding a line break symbol to indicate that the end of the line has been reached. "The template is able to receive each character and/or image to be displayed, and to place the character and/or image within the display screen. For example, characters are received for each line until the line has been filled. At that point, preferably a line break symbol is added, such as a line break element for example, in order to indicate that the end of the line has been reached." Thus, by adding a line break to the stream of incoming characters once a line has been filled in a predetermined template, the teachings of Halahmi is analogous to starting a new line according to a predetermined number of characters per line. It would have been obvious to one having ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to further modify the invention of Young in view of Kimura so that upon exceeding a predetermined number of characters in a line a new line is started. One would have been motivated to make such a modification to the invention of Young in view of Kimura so that the character representations previewed in the scale image display do not run outside the viewable area and remain within the preview display.

Young in view of Kimura comprises the portable terminal equipment of claim 18 except wherein when the inputted character stream exceeds a predetermined number of characters, a carriage return and line feed code before the character exceeding the predetermined number of characters; and wherein said preview control means previews said character string inputted by said input means according to said carriage return and line feed code. Halahmi discloses a method for displaying messages on low bandwidth devices. Column 12, lines 32 – 43, describes receiving parsed data from a message

and mapping the data to a predetermined template. Characters are displayed on the template by filling each line of the template with characters until the line is full, then adding a line break symbol to indicate that the end of the line has been reached. "The template is able to receive each character and/or image to be displayed, and to place the character and/or image within the display screen. For example, characters are received for each line until the line has been filled. At that point, preferably a line break symbol is added, such as a line break element for example, in order to indicate that the end of the line has been reached." Thus, by adding a line break to the stream of incoming characters once a line has been filled in a predetermined template, the teachings of Halahmi is analogous to adding a carriage return and a line feed code before the character exceeding the predetermined number of characters. It would have been obvious to one having ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to further modify the invention of Young in view of Kimura so that upon exceeding a predetermined number of characters in a line while previewing a document in the scaled image, a line break symbol is added in the stream of characters before the character exceeding the predetermined number of characters. One would have been motivated to make such a modification to the invention of Young in view of Kimura so that the characters previewed in the scale image display do not run outside the viewable area and remain within the preview display.

Conclusion

The prior art made of record and not relied upon is considered pertinent to applicant's disclosure.

The following patents are cited to further show the state of the art with respect to portable terminal equipment and method for previewing documents and messages:

U.S. Patent No. 4,495,490 to Hopper et al.

U.S. Patent No. 5,151,975 to Shiraki et al.

U.S. Patent No. 5,608,857 to Ikeo et al.

U.S. Patent No. 5,903,905 to Anderson et al.

U.S. Patent No. 6,668,355 to Shiratori

U.S. Patent No. 5,212,477 to Indekeu et al.

U.S. Patent No. 5,499,020 to Motohashi et al.

U.S. Patent No. 6,049,323 to Rockwell et al.

U.S. Patent No. 6,144,389 to Toshimoto et al.

U.S. Patent No. 6,148,178 to Nelms et al.

U.S. Patent No. 6,445,396 to Suzuki

U.S. Patent No. 6,282,435 to Wagner et al.

U.S. Patent No. 6,233,432 to Inukai

Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to Blake E. Betz whose telephone number is (703) 605-4584. The examiner can normally be reached on 7:30 - 4:00 M-F.

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, Michael Razavi can be reached on (703) 305-4713. The fax phone number for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is 703-872-9306.

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Information regarding the status of an application may be obtained from the Patent Application Information Retrieval (PAIR) system. Status information for published applications may be obtained from either Private PAIR or Public PAIR. Status information for unpublished applications is available through Private PAIR only. For more information about the PAIR system, see <http://pair-direct.uspto.gov>. Should you have questions on access to the Private PAIR system, contact the Electronic Business Center (EBC) at 866-217-9197 (toll-free).

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RICHARD HJERPE
SUPERVISORY PATENT EXAMINER
TECHNOLOGY CENTER 2600

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